Vol. LV... No. 17,705.

A. C. HAYNES RETIRES.

CIRCLES

HIS RELATIONS WITH THE EQUITABLE LIFE AS-SURANCE SOCIETY SEVERED - SAID TO HAVE SUNK CONSIDERABLE MONEY IN THE THEATRICAL VENTURES OF

HIS WIFE, FORMERLY MISS

A stir in life insurance circles has been caused by the sudden and unexpected retirement of Archibald C. Haynes, who for a number of years had been the principal agent in this city of the Equitable Gresham's demand in the case of the Allianga. Life Assurance Society, at No. 120 Broadway. Mr. Haynes is one of the best-known men in the life in any sintilar agency in the world. His office has been for years in the handsome fireproof building owned by the society, and on the same floor with the society's general offices. He had under him fifty or sixty agents, to whom he paid commisclety on all policies which passed through his fact has been withheld from the public. The

His relations to the Equitable Life Assurance Society were somewhat similar to those held by a to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. It man in charge of one immense department in an | is in two parts, each of which was sent from



us drygoods establishment. A life insurance expert recently spoke of him as a remarkably successful and brilliant dealer in insurance goods on a vast scale, transacting all of his business on commission and only with one company. His agents in this city and in Philadelphia wrote policles for the Equitable Society, but the premiums on all policies were paid directly to the society, and the commissions were paid first to Mr Haynes, who in turn allowed liberal commissions to his agents. The policies passing through his agency have amounted to millions of dellars each year, and his account with the society has been enormous. Mr. Haynes, on account of the large business transacted in his agency, had an extensive acquaintance among insurance men, and he has been regarded as a man of extraordinary ability in the line of his business. Naturally his retirement has caused a great deal of talk among his acquaintances, and many have expressed eagerness to know the reasons for his sudden retirement from the agency in which he had been

for years so prominent and successful. HIS MARRIAGE TO MISS GALE.

About three years ago Mr. Haynes was married to Miss Minna K. Gale, the well-known actress, who had played important rôles with Booth and Barrett and wished to make her mark in the theatrical world as a star. It was reported later that Mr. Haynes, although reputed to be a man of wealth, had been forced into financial difficulties by the theatrical venture in which his wife was the leading figure. When she played at the Star Theatre in the winter of 1892-93, he secured large audiences, it was reported, by purchasing tickets freely and distributing them to officers, agents and clerks of the Equitable Life Assurance Society In 1892 his financial difficulties were said reached the point where it was not possible for him to meet all of the demands upon him without borrowing heavily, and some of his paper went to protest. Since then his acquaintances have understood that he had been under heavy financial burdens, but that his creditors were friends who were willing to aid him to the utmost limit. Mr. Haynes was not compelled to make an assignment, and he continued to transact his large business, in which there was no risk to him and much profit. The Equitable Life Assurance Society also aided him by loans to meet the interest on his debts, but such loans were secured by commissions falling due, and the interests of the society were thus amply protected.

the society in December last, but afterward withdrew it, believing that he could free himself from the burden of debt which oppressed him, it is said, and the fact that he intended to retire from his agency was not made public at the time. About two weeks ago, however, he decided to retire, and he tendered his resignation to Henry B. Hyde, the president of the Equitable Assurance Society, to take effect on April 30. His resignation was accepted. William E. Taylor, who had been associated with Mr. Haynes for a number of years, was appointed agent in place of Mr. Haynes, and he was in charge of the agency yesterday. It was said at the office that Mr. Haynes had gone out of the city for a short rest, and that it was not known what his future

HIS RETIREMENT VOLUNTARY.

President Hyde said yesterday afternoon that Mr. Haynes had retired from the position of agent voluntarily, with the best wishes of the officers of the society, and he added: "We regard Mr. Haynes as a man of high character and business integrity. He was very successful as an agent of the society, and transacted a large amount of business. Any sum which he may owe to the society is amply secured by commissions accruing. All contracts made by the society with him will be rulfided to the letter."

Mr. Taylor, who succeeded Mr. Haynes as agent, said: "Mr. Haynes had personal reasons for resigning, which I am not at liberty to speak of now, but his retirement was entirely voluntary. The agency will go right on, and Mr. Havnes will continue to receive commissions on the renewal of policies which he obtained for the society. I do not know what his plans for the future in a business way are."

There was a report yesterday that one reason ment with George E. Tarbeil, the third vicepresident of the society, who formerly was the manager of the Chicago agency of the society. Mr. Tarbell said: "I have had the kindest feeling for Mr. Haynes, and I sincerely hope he will succeed in any new business he may engage in. involved in financial troubles, and his paper went to protest. It was understood that loans made to him by the society were intended to pay the interest on his debts. The loans were secured by commissions falling due or accruing. Mr. Haynes may have felt that he could not go that his creditors were his friends, and that some of them were interested in the theatrical vent-

ire which proved to be so unsuccessful." Frank H. Ballard, the superintendent of agencies in the society, said that Mr. Haynes did not owe much money to the society, and that advances which had been made to Mr. Haynes were amply secured. "Our loans to

IN FIRING ON THE ALLIANCA.

SHE ALSO ISSUES ORDERS THAT MORE CARE BE

ING THE GENERAL SUB-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 6.-The State Department has received the reply of Spain to Secretary mits that the assault upon the American steambut, consistently with the policy of suppressing sions, while he received commissions from the so- all news relating to international affairs, the whom Mr. Gresham's dispatch was transmitted

> Madrid on separate occasions, In his dispatch Secretary Gresham said that this country must insist that immediate and positive orders be issued to Spanish naval officers in Cuban waters not to interfere with passing American commerce and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperilling life and property lawthat they will be more discreet and cautious than in the Allianca affair. Following soon after came the reply to those parts of Mr. Gresham's dispatch relating to the facts in the case as stated under eath by Captain Crossman. Secretary Gresham said that the Allianca at the time she was assaulted was outside the three has been found that when the Conde de Venamore than three miles from shore. As a palliating circumstance it is mentioned that on the ension the regular commander of the Conde de Venadito was not on board, being at a dis-tant point sick. A junior, less discreet officer was in charge of the cruiser, and to this fact is largely due the error of judgment. Spain ex-presses regret at the occurrence frankly and dis-avows any intention to offend this country or to interfere with its commerce.

> To this last reply Stain adds that a further communication on the general subject involved may be expected from her. In fact, she says plainly that she will revert to the matter in a subsequent dispatch, in which questions bearing upon the Allianca affair will be discussed for at length. It is haposable to say just now what Spain will refer to in the expected communication, but it is thought here that she will is not blameless, for in this country there are persons who openly sympathize with and ossist the Cuban rebels. It is also believed that Spain will attempt to show that American vessels, including those of the line to which the Allianga belongs, have, while on the high seas, transferred arms and ammunition to small boats, which afterward landed the contraband articles in Cuba. The State Department has no information going to show that any such charges are well founded.
>
> Asked to-day how he regarded Spain's reply, an official of the State Department said. "It is

> an official of the State Department said "It is a satisfactory answer, dignified in tone, yet suffi cient in every respect as an apology. Spain does not humble herself, neither would any big coun-try under like conditions, but she is frank and admits the error of her agents."

TO LIBERATE A SOUDAN CAPTIVE.

A CALIFORNIA HOTELKEEPER PLANNING AN EX

British Army, James J. Coyle, who is now proattempt to reach the captives at Omdurman, but he attempt to reach the captives at Omcornal was driven back by choicra. Slatin, in telling his pewars driven back by choicra. Slatin, in telling his pe story, mentioned that Neufelft was still alive, and this news has induced Coyle to make another effort to free his friend. Coyle says a wealthy English-

"I know it is a tremendous task for us to try we mean to go just the same. I know secrets about the Soudan and its defences. I have known from an old army friend on the upper Nite for saven years about certain ways for a small party of brave men to enter the country of the Mahdi, and I have twice heard from Dr. Neufeldt since he has been in captivity."

A CYCLIST ATTACKED BY TRAMPS.

HE FIRED ON THEM AND THINKS HE WOUNDED ONE OF THE GANG.

Harry Winters, a young man who said he lived in Long Island City, says he had an exciting time near Maplewood, a few miles from Newark, Sunday night. He was held up, he mays, by tramps, and his head cut. He protected himself with a revolver, and thinks he shot one of the attacking Winters staggered into the Hilton Hotel, Newark, about 8 o'clock Sunday night with blood flowing from a wound in the back of his head. He told his story to a party of men who were in the total. He said he left home early on Sunday morning to ride to Plainfield. He left the latter place in the afternoon, intending to return by way of Millburn and Springfield, the Irvington-Millburn tain "negotiations" which are to follow ratificaroute, over which the championship races are held. tion of the peace treaty between China and Japan. When he reached the top of the hill, where the It is presumed from this that an understanding racecourse begins, he saw a man emerge from the woods, and bar the side path on which he was riding. He dismounted and approached the man, asking what he wanted. The man appeared to be a tramp. He demanded some tobacco. Winters replied he had none. The man demanded money, and Winters saw other men come into the road from the woods. He was close to the man and drew his revolver. He fired into the air, and then hit the man in the face with the butt of the revolver. Before the man could rise, he leaped into the saddle and started down the road at a rapid that the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the saddle and started down the road at a rapid to the occupation of the Lau-Tong benisually was firm, but indicating that Russia's wishes in the matter of modifying the concessions made by China might be made the subject of subsequent negotiations between Russia and Japan. It was also in entire accord with information sent out from this city during the progress of the peace to the occupation of the Lau-Tong beat the progress and the matter of modifying the concessions made by China might be made the subject of subsequent negotiations between Russia and Japan. It was also in entire accord with information sent out from the coupt of the coupt and thus places to one. racecourse begins, he saw a man emerge from has been reached with Russia whereby Japan will recovered be had ridden past them. They followed, throwing stones. One of these hit bim in recovered he had ridden past them. They followed, throwing stones. One of these hit him in the back of the head. The blow staggered him so that he had to leap from his machine to save himself from falling. He still had his revolver in his increase commercial freedom and other matters. the back of the head. The blow staggered him so that he had to leap from his machine to save him-self from falling. He still had his revolver in his hand, and when he saw the men were still com-ing toward him he fired at them. He fired four shots in quick succession, and after the last heard a cry of pain. He sprang into the saddle once more and got away.

THE WHEELMAN MAY DIE.

James T. Raldwin, of Jersey City Heights, while returning from the Century Wheelmen's run to Patchogue on Sunday, was run down by a coach near Wantagh, and seriously if not fatally injured. The coach belongs to S. Jennings, who has a country seat at Merrick. Baldwin and fifteen other wheelmen attempted to cross through the sand in which they were riding to the macadam road. The coachman endeavored to check his horses, but was unable to do so. Baldwin was struck by the pole and fell heavily to the ground. The horses stepped twice upon his head and shoulders, and the wheels of the carriage then passed over him and his wheel, completely demolishing the latter. The young man was removed to Hempstead and sent by rail to his home.

IT CAUSES A STIR IN LIFE INSURANCE SPAIN ADMITS THE ERROR OF HER AGENT SHE WILL NOT PERMANENTLY OCCUPY THE LIAU-TONG PENINSULA.

THE DECISION COMMUNICATED TO THE PROTEST-

ANNEXATION OF FORMOSA STIES UP SPAIN.

London, May 6 .- "The St. James's Gazette" prints a dispatch from Paris saying that Mr. Arasuke, the Japanese Minister to France, yesterday informed M. Hanetaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Japan, in deference to had renounced her claim to permanent pos sion of the Liau-Tong peninsula, including Port Arthur.

the statement that France has been informed by Japan of the latter's renunciation of her claims to permanent possession of the Liau-

Tong peninsula. A dispatch to "The Globe" says that Japan has also intimated to Germany her willingness to give up possession of Liau-Tong.

A COUNCIL HURRIEDLY SUMMONED. zette" says that the Japanese Privy Council and the heads of the Government have been hurriedly summoned to meet in Kloto to-morrow. The rea-

the State Department. It says that appropriate says that Premier Ito, accompanied by Chief instructions have been sent her naval officers in | Secretary Ito-Mivel, has arrived at Port Arthur, Cuban waters and that hereafter it is expected and will proceed at once to Che-Foo, where he will meet the Chinese cuvoys. It is expected that the ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged to-morrow. The Japanese Cabinet holds frequent meetings at Kioto.

A dispatch from Taku says that the Chinese envoys, Mu Ting Fang and Llen Pung, started from that place for Che-Foo at midnight last

The Central News correspondent in Shanghal says that the troops in Klangsmo are clamaring for their eventue pay and threaten to mutiny.

WHAT PAGLAND THINKS OF IT. yielding to the demands of the three Powers, and will cost \$1,000,000. His gift is made in honor of will condemn Bussia, Germany and France for his father, the late A. A. Low. acting in their own interests and ignoring China. "Great Britain," it will say, "was disinterested | and equally loval to 'oth China and Japan."

Petersbourg" esemi-officiali publishes a communication saying that Japan, in conformity with the friendly solvice of Russia, France and Germany, has undertaken to renounce her

sembling here. Eacht Russian ships, including three torpedo-boats, are already here. It is ex-

though the situation is not grave, and the bomprictor of a hotel here, has arranged plates for an expedition to the Sondan to rescue his old friend. Or. Neufclit, from slavery under the Mahdi. Coyle was in the British Army for ten years before Khartoum fell and Gordon was than He knew intimately Slatin Bey and other crisoners, who languished for years in Arab captivity, and Dr. Neufclit, one of Slatin's companions, is his blood.

Japan will not abandon her claims for recom-pense for the surrender of the Liau-fong peninula. Immediately after the radioations shall be ex-changed, negatiations will be opened with China. Japan will determine the nature of such recom-pense, and the Powers probably will support her in return for her yielding now.

Toulon, May 6 - It is reported that the cruis ers Sfax and Cecille will accompany the crutsers Tage and Suchet to the China Sea. They were loaded with munitions and provisions yea-terday and are ready to sail to-day.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT ALARMED. Madrid, May 6.—The Spanish Government has decided to establish an arsenal, dockyard and arms factory at Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and to creet elaborate fortificaippine Islands, and to creet elaborate fortilica-tions at Manila and Cavite. Several years will be required for the execution of these plans. Two native regiments with Spanish officers are to be formed at once in the Philippines. Manser rifles and modern cannon are to be shipped to the islands next month, and effective cruisers will replace the old vessels now on duty in the Philippine waters. All these steps are taken in view of Japan's annexation of Formosa.

Berlin, May 6 .- "The Post" says in a semiofficial article:

Japan has given fresh proof of her shrewd diplo-macy by complying promptly with the friendly rep-resentations of the three Powers. Her action is sure

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA. Washington, May 6.-Unofficial dispatches from Peking received to-day speak mysteriously of cer-

BUCHANAN'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

THE CONDEMNED MAN'S EXECUTION POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

Sing Sing, May 6 - Dr. Buchanan to-day breathed easier, and felt better than he has in two weeks over his good luck in having his execution deferred indefinitely. As the case now stands, cannot be executed before Christmas. It is the belief among the officials of the prison that before the case is settled an effort will be made to have the death sentence of Buchanan commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor.

New-Haven, May 6 .- Burton A. White, of Yale, dled late last night of typhoid fever. He had been

AN APOLOGY WITH A STRING. JAPAN MAKES A CONCESSION. LAVISH GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

SETH LOW'S MUNIFICENCE.

TO PAY FOR THE COLLEGE LIBRARY. WHICH WILL COST ABOUT \$1,000,000.

W. C. SCHERMERHORN PRESENTS \$300,000

THE PRESIDENT'S SPLENDID BENEFACTION DE SIGNED AS A MEMORIAL TO HIS FATHER,

A SCHIERMERHORN ALSO MAKES A VALUABLE GIFT - A GREAT DAY FOR

Friends of Columbia College have had abur the friendly advice of the protesting Powers. dant reasons for applauding the wisdom which played in the selection of Seth Low to fill the of president about five years ago, and students of Columbia for numberless years to will have reason to hold the name of President Low in grateful and undying remembrance. Under his guidance the college has made rapid and sweeping strides to a position of commanding eminence worthy of an institution of learning in the metropolis of the Republic. His energy and influence have gained for the collega remarkable increase of material wealth.

From 1854 to the time of his selection for th



office of president, the gifts of money to Columbia amounted to only \$7,500, and in the next five commander has appealed to Peking for years the gifts reached the enormous sum of \$5,000,000. It is now announced that President Low has himself made a gift of a new library building to the college, and that the building

President Low will have the satisfaction of witnessing some of the good results of his energy st, move to its new and permanent home in

soon hear of new advances in its prosperity.

Mr. Low's father was for many years engazed in the ten trade, and left a fortune esti-Brooklyn, and was one of the chief citizens of that city. The firm of A. A. Low & Co., in this city, had a wide reputation. Seth Low was graduated at Columbia College in 1879, and he was Mayor of Brooklyn before he was called to the presidency of Columbia.

The announcement of President Low's gift vesterday was coupled with the announcement of the gift of another building to the collegmerhorn will cost \$300,000 Mr. Schermerhorn is a millionaire who inherited the principal ected that Great Britain, France and the part of the vast Schermerhorn estate in this has not been devoted to business purposes. He terested in the management of the American Museum of Natural History and of the Metro politan Museum of Art, and he is a member of the Century, Knickerbocker and Metropoli-

history of Columbia College, and rarely, if ever before, did the trustees come together in monthly meeting and separate with so much cause for con gratulation over the prespects of the institution

in their care as they did yesterday. When President Low entered upon the duties of his office it is known that he hesitated for a considerable period before withdrawing himself from the activities of public life with which he had reached the age of maturity. There were many who believed that with his brilliant record behind him and the large possibilities before him was known as a young, public-spirited man, and the prospective inheritor of a large fortune possessed by his father. It was predicted that Columbia College would in all probability be a gainer by securing Seth Low as its president; but it is at the time he entered upon his duties who would have prophested that within less than five years from the date of his assumption of office he would make so munificent a gift as \$1,000,000. Though his fortune was known to be large, his activitie quishment of opportunities for adding to it by business associations. Therefore, it has seemed to some all the more remarkable that almost at the beginning of his presidency he should have parted with so massive a proportion of his fort-

The regular monthly meeting yesterday was presided over by William C. Schermerhorn, chairman of the Board of Trustees. Others present were the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles A. Silliman, Stephen P. Nash, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Girard Beekman, Edward Mitchell, President Low, George L. Rives, Lenox Smith, William H. Draper, the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, John B. Pine, Girard E. Wheelock, Frederic R. Coudert, H. H. Cammann, William G. Lathrop and James Mc Lean Nash, treasurer.

Shortly after the meeting had organized President Low arose and announced that as a memorial of his father, the late Abiel Abbott Low, who, as he said, was "a merchant who taught his son to value the things for which Columbia College stands," he desired to prebe erected on the site on Cathedral Heights where the new college buildings are now in

The library will be situated in the centre of a terrace occupying the highest point of land of the new site. About it will be grouped in a rectangular court the minor buildings, pierced by the southern, eastern and western approaches, all on the axial lines of the building. which faces south. Access to the southern, or

Continued on Third Page.

HIS DECISION CONCERNING THE BIPARTI-

SENT TO THE MEASURE-EFFECT ON THE

the acceptance of the Mayor.

It became known last evening that Mayor Strong has finally decided to give the Bi-Partisan Police bill his approval, although he may not transmit it back to Albany until tomorrow. When it goes, however, it can be said on excellent authority, the measure will bear

This news will be received with satisfaction and delight by a large number of Republicans on both sides of the Harlem, more especially by that element of Anti-Machine Republicans who have labored with earnestness and zeal to convince Mayor Strong that he ought to approve it. Among these are Chauncey M. Depew, who called on the Mayor at his office yesterday and added his appeal to those of many other well-known leaders, including ex-Senator Warner Miller, Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, ex-Speaker George R. Malby, Elihu Reot, William Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Congressman James J. Belden, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh and Controller Roberts. The effect on the Platt Machine men will be as distasteful and unpleasant as it will be gratifying to the Anti-Platt Republicans. Mr. Platt and his friends had convinced themselves that the Mayor had made up his mind to disapprove the bill, and were preparing to take advantage in the Legislature and in the Republican conventions of the interior of the State of what they intended to represent as Mayor Strong's capture by the Anti-Republican element. More especially was it intended to "work" the expected veto for all it was worth in the next Republican State

Some of the members of the Platt contingent when they learned last night that Mayor Strong was going to approve the bill were deeply chagrined and bitterly regretted that the chance would be lost of passing the bill over the Mayor's disapproval in the two houses of the Legislature.

the Legislature.

Representatives who bear allegiance to Mr. Platt have been preparing to pass the measure irrespective of the Mayor's disapproval, and expected to make the occasion one of conspicuous rebuke to Mayor Strong and those of his advisers who have advocated the return of the measure without the sanction of the city's executive. That these legislators will be spared both their pains and pleasure was a matter of rejoicing among the class of which Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and ex-Speaker Malby are the exponents, and who would have been compelled by party fealty to join in enacting the ded by party fealty to join in enacting the

pelled by party featty to join in enacting the law.

The Mayor, it is understood, will accompany his certificate of approval with a memorandum expressing his lack of confidence in the Civil Service provisions which place appointments and promotions in a commission of one police inspector and four captains, instead of vesting them in the Municipal Civil Service Board. He will express regret that this part of the bill had not been eliminated at Albany, leaving the bipartisan principle to stand on its own merits. This principle, it is contended, has the indorsement of the great mass of the Republican party on both sides of the Harlem River, as well as the support of thousands of honest Democrats who look to it as the only practical method for securing honest elections and a fair count in this State. Recognizing this fact, the Mayor deems it his duty to approve the legislation as a whole, hoping, however, that a future amendment may place the bill more nearly in accord with his views.

It was reported last evening that the Mayor's action may be followed by the passage of the Police Reorganization bill, which was regarded as almost a dead measure a week ago.

SVENGALI BEFORE A BROOKLYN JUSTICE

TO HIS APPEARANCE IN COURT.

A prisoner answering to the name of Domenico Svengalt was arraigned before Justice Harriman, in the Gates-ave, court, Brooklyn, yesterday. This tax, who saw in the opinion a decision here were two long gashes on his cheek, hidden y court plaster, and his left arm was in a sling. enides this, his face was dirty. "No wonder Trilby died," muttered Blanch

clerk of the court.
"This doesn't look exactly like a case of hypnotism," remarked the justice "Svengall, you are accused of assaulting Antonio Legario. I suppose there was a woman in the case.

Svengall nodded his head assentingly, and then in execrable English told how he and Legario, both of whom live at No. 2480 Broadway, had cut each other with knives.

"Was the woman's name Triiby?" asked Justice Harriman

PLATT NOT TO BE ANNIHILATED.

AT LEAST HE THINKS HE ISN'T-ON THE OTHER HAND HE PREDICTS DIRE THINGS FOR HIS ENEMIES.

Washington, May 6 .- Some men of National prom nence in politics were called upon to-day to explain seir accidental presence in this city and their acciiental meeting at the Arlington Hotel. Those ques tioned were Thomas C. Platt, of New-York; James S Clarkson, of Iowa; ex-Secretary Charles Foster, of Ohio; General Russell Alger, of Michigan, and Henry Payne, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Platt said he came on to meet his wife, Mr. Poster said he had just stopped off on his way home ieneral Alger said that he was travelling through Washington, Mr. Clarkson remarked that he wanted o see some furniture, and Mr. Payne that he came to consult the attorneys for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, of which he is one of the receivers. When asked if it were true that the New-York

answered:

The report is not true. You hear a great deal of that sort of thing in the New-York newspapers. You also hear in those same newspapers a great deal about the reformers. A gentleman named Waring-Colonel Waring is the title he is known by—is one of them. You may have heard something of his doings within the last few weeks. Mr. Platt is not to be annihilated. But you will, perhaps, do well not to announce that his enemies are assured of an escape from annihilation. You can say absolutely that there is nothing in the report that I have come here by appointment to attend a conference the object of which is to throw "Tom" Reed overboard and to nominate Governor McKinley for President. By that is it to be understood that you are a

firm adherent of Mr. Reed?" Mr. Platt looked at his watch and said: "My train

starts in ten minutes and I have a mile to go." And the wheels of his carriage began to move. Had his train been scheduled to leave at a later hour it is possible that this question might have been answered, but it is probable that it would not have been.

LABORING WITH THE SOUTH.

erson, Congressman from the Memphis, Tenn.

CONGRESSMAN PATTERSON PREACHING SOUNT MONEY DOCTRINE IN ALABAMA. Birmingham, Ala., May 6 (Special).-Josiah Pat-

listrict, who is travelling through the South in the interests of the sound money convention to be held at Memphis on May 23, spoke at O'Brien's Opera House this afternoon to a large audience After reviewing the history of coinage, Colone Patterson said the question for the South to con sent to the college a new library building to sider was whether it would align itself with the West. Ohio and Michigan had gone overwhelmingly Republican as soon as the Democratic party in those States had declared for free silver. New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio would never go for free silver. In fact, no State north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri would ever be counted in that column. "Southern people," he asserted, "are conservative. They have been fooled for a while by Populist herestes, but when they see this matter aright, as they will see it, the free silver vagaries will be thrown into the rag pile. The free silver craze is about to die out, and the South should not be the last voice feebly to cry out the heresy."

The speech was loudly cheered at every sound money declaration, and Cleveland's name brought forth storms of applause. those States had declared for free silver.

STRONG WILL APPROVE IT. | INCOME TAX UP AGAIN.

THE ARGUMENTS IN THE REHEARING BEGUN BY MR. GUTHRIE.

MANY EMINENT REPUBLICANS URGE HIM TO CON- JUSTICE JACKSON IN HIS SEAT ON THE BENCE

MAKING A FULL COURT TO PASS UPON THE LAW-ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL WHITNEY THE FIRST SPEAKER

Washington, May 6.-The reargument of the me tax cases began in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in the presence of an assemblage that, as in the occasion of the original argument, more than exhausted the accommodations of the small chamber in which it was heard. For the first time since last November there was a full complement of justices on the bench, and all nine of the large leather-covered armchairs behind the desk that separated the court from the spectators were occupied. Justice Jackson, the youngest member of the court save one, was at the extreme right of the Chief Justice, and was naturally the observed of all observers. He took an active interest in the

able to undergo the fatigue of the hearing. Among those present in the courtroom' were Joseph H. Choate, ex-Secretary B. H. Bristow, Ciarence A. Seward, William D. Guthrie, David Willcox, J. M. Wilson, Samuel Shellabarger, Attorney-General Olney and his assistants, Messrs. Whitney, Dickinson and Conrad; Representative McMillin, the author of the Income Tax law; Senator Mitchell, of Oregon; John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Speaker Crisp, who is in the city on his way home from a visit to New-York; ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, Richard Watson Gilder, and many ladies who have from the first manifested an unusual interest in the case,

to warrant the expectation that he might not be

The beginning of the argument was preceded by the announcement of opinions in several cases, none of them, with possibly a single exception, of general interest or importance. This occupied forty minutes, so that it was well on toward I o'clock when Mr. Guthrie opened the argument for the petitioners, Messrs. Hyde and Pollock, who seek to enjoin the directors of the Farmers' Loan and Trust and the Continental Trust Companies of New-York from paying the tax on the dividends declared on the stock of these corporations, and in so doing attack the constitutionality of the law. The chief justice

In these cases appellants made application for a rehearing as to those propositions upon which the court was equally divided, whereupon the Attorney-General presented a suggestion that if any rehearing were granted it should embrace the whole case. Treating this suggestion as amounting in itself to an application for a rehearing and not desiring to restrict the scope of the argument we set down both applications to be heard to-day before a full bench, which the anticipated presence of our brother Jackson, happily realized, enabled us to do. No further argument will be desired. We were obliged, however, to limit the number of counse, to two on each side, but as to the time we await the suggestion of counse.

Attorney-General Oney yielded to Mr. Choate, In these cases appellants made application for rehearing as to those propositions upon which

Attorney-General Olney yielded to Mr. Choate, who said he believed five hours would be suf-

ficient for their side. The Chief Justice announced that the Court would grant so much, counsel for the Government of course to occupy the same amount of

time if they desired. J. M. Wilson, of counsel for John G. Moore, who sued in the courts of the District of Columbia for an injunction restraining Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller from executing the laws, asked and obtained permission to file an additional brief in that case, which has not yet been decided by the Supreme Court of the United

States.

MR. GUTHRIE OPENS THE ARGUMENT. In submitting the petition for a rehearing, Mr. Guthrie said appellants criticism of many opponents of the income favor, in part at least, of those who denied the legality of the act. Counsel felt that a great constitutional controversy ought not to be

shrewdness. It was their duty to bring about as speedily as possible a final end to all these controversies that must ensue if the decision continues to stand as that of a divided court. There was a doubt not so much as to whether Congress had power to tax, but as to its method of taxation. The decision in this case should settle finally and forever the greatest constitutional question ever brought before the Court, and counsel took it upon themselves to see that the decision should not be undetermined. He invited the most rigid investigation, the closest scrutiny, the fullest reasoning and the most copious extracts from precedents

and citations. . The rule of precedents, he said, and stare decisis presupposed original mistake and closed the door on reason and on truth. The Constitution did not come into existence as the novel and original creation of the convention at Philadelphia. It was the product and result of the experience of ages. The framers were not reckless experimenters, but practical publicists. They preferred, so far as circumstances permitted, to walk in the old paths, to follow methods which experience had tested. Yet It seemed to be now contended that the provisions as to direct taxes were inserted blindly, in the dark, without any definite notion of their import, as an experiment, as a mere compromise in name, equally to satisfy and to deceive. The effort today was to have this Court hold that the membens of that convention-Washington, Franklin, Hamilton and Morris-did not understand the terms they used, and deliberately hazarded the destinies of the Nation in conferring the power of taxation, the most essential attribute of sovereignty, without which they realized the new nation could not exist. If that were true, the Constitution ought to have been regarded as a curse instead of a blessing. A written Constitution so conceived should perish.

RESTRICTING THE POWER OF TAXATION. In granting to the Federal Congress the power to lay taxes for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, the framers of the Constitution, Mr. Guthrie contended, deemed it essential to impose limitations and restrictions upon the method of the exercise of that power. They had suffered for generations from the operations of unequal tax laws, and had fought the great struggle of the Revolution to maintain the principle that taxation should be according to representation. Their work was to forge guarantees for themselves and for posterity which would prevent Congress from levying direct taxes, except by apportionment according to the population of the respective States, and from laying duties, imposts and excises which were not equal or uniform.

The principal objection to the adoption of the Constitution by the people was this power of direct taxation, and Jefferson did not hesitate to say that he wished it had been entirely omitted. In the conventions called to ratify the Constitution, the matter of direct taxes was particularly referred to, and extracts from the debates had been heretofore, Mr. Guthrie said, laid before

the court. Mr. Guthrie then called the attention of the court to the instances where personal property was particularly referred to, in order to show the court that the people understood that taxes on personalty were included in the term direct taxes. Marshall, in the Virginia Convention, explained the term direct taxes when he said: "The objects of direct taxes are well understood; they